

deployment and competition using bad maps.

To be honest, I think the FCC needs to fix its maps before it makes either funding or regulatory decisions. To be honest, it seems like the FCC is a fact-free zone when it comes to the disconnect between how bad their maps are and the kinds of actions they are taking.

I want to thank the good work done by my colleague DAVE LOEBSACK. The broadband mapping issue has been a passion of his for a long time, and I am glad that we are acting to address it before Dave retires. I know that he and his staffer Scott Stockwell, who is celebrating his birthday—and I wish Scott a happy birthday—have worked hard to get this legislation to the floor today. It is a critical first step in getting our Nation on the right track to closing the digital divide.

I also thank our committee staffers Jerry Leverich, Dan Miller, AJ Brown, Parul Desai, Phil Murphy, and Alex Hoehn-Saric on the majority staff, and Kate O'Connor, Evan Viau, Mike Engel, and Rachel Rathore on the minority staff for their hard work and diligence to get this bill to floor.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill and address a critical shortfall in our Nation's broadband deployment policy.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4229, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MAPPING ACCURACY PROMOTES SERVICES ACT

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4227) to prohibit the submission to the Federal Communications Commission of broadband internet access service coverage information or data for the purposes of compiling an inaccurate broadband coverage map.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4227

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Mapping Accuracy Promotes Services Act" or the "MAPS Act".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **BROADBAND INTERNET ACCESS SERVICE.**—The term "broadband internet access service" has the meaning given the term in section 8.1(b) of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation.

(2) **COMMISSION.**—The term "Commission" means the Federal Communications Commission.

(3) **PROVIDER.**—The term "provider" means a provider of fixed or mobile broadband internet access service.

(4) **QUALITY OF SERVICE.**—The term "quality of service" means information regarding offered download and upload speeds and latency of a provider's broadband internet access service as determined by and to the extent otherwise collected by the Commission.

SEC. 3. ENFORCEMENT.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—It shall be unlawful for a person to willfully, knowingly, or recklessly submit broadband internet access service coverage information or data to the Commission for the purposes of compiling a broadband coverage map that is inaccurate with respect to the availability or quality of service of broadband internet access service.

(b) **PENALTY.**—Any person who violates subsection (a) shall be subject to an appropriate penalty, as determined by the Commission, under—

(1) the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 151 et seq.), including section 501 of that Act (47 U.S.C. 501); and

(2) the rules of the Commission.

(c) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in paragraph (2), subsection (a) shall apply with respect to broadband internet access service coverage information or data that is submitted to the Commission on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) **QUALITY OF SERVICE INFORMATION OR DATA.**—To the extent broadband internet access service coverage information or data relates to quality of service, subsection (a) shall apply with respect to information or data that is submitted on or after the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 4227.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, today, the House will consider H.R. 4227, the Mapping Accuracy Promotes Services Act, or MAPS Act, introduced by Mr. MCEACHIN and Mr. LONG.

This legislation would specify that it is unlawful to willingly, knowingly, and recklessly submit mapping data that is incorrect. This is an issue that the FCC has been wrestling with for years.

Earlier this year, the FCC claimed that, based on data they had collected, the number of Americans who lacked access to broadband had dropped 25 percent since 2017. However, this statistic was based on a colossal error by one

provider that skewed results for the whole Nation. The provider claimed that they served 62 million people, or 20 percent, of the Nation with fiber. This would have made this single provider the fourth largest provider in the country when, in fact, they were the 81st largest.

Our mapping problems don't end there. The FCC delayed their Mobility Fund 2 proceeding last year because the data submitted by wireless carriers was so inaccurate that it was unclear what basis the FCC would use to award over \$4 billion in broadband deployment funds.

This fund was intended to pay for the deployment of 4G wireless broadband services to rural and unserved communities. The FCC halted that proceeding for over a year and just last week announced that they would be moving forward on a revamped proceeding sometime next year.

The major sticking point is that they will need to go out and redo all the inaccurate maps, which are based on fraudulent and overstated data, that they currently have. To add insult to injury, the FCC isn't even taking action against the carriers that submitted the faulty or fraudulent data in the first place.

This legislation addresses many of these issues by making it unlawful to willingly, knowingly, or recklessly submit inaccurate data about the availability or quality of service of broadband.

Our government can't make good broadband policy if we don't know where we do and where we don't have broadband, and we will never know where we have it if there are no penalties for submitting false or inaccurate data.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the MAPS Act. Combined with H.R. 4229, the Broadband DATA Act, this bill will bring further accountability to our broadband availability maps.

With millions of dollars directed toward broadband subsidies, it is critical that those submitting coverage information to the Federal Communications Commission do not intentionally mislead policymakers with grossly inaccurate data.

This bill is intended to deter truly bad actors from overstating their coverage, and it is an important piece to our overall goal to fix our Nation's broadband maps.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the MAPS Act, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the good work done by my colleague, Mr. MCEACHIN. This issue has been one that he has been passionate about, and I am glad we are acting to address it today.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to pass this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4227.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SAFER OCCUPANCY FURNITURE FLAMMABILITY ACT

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2647) to adopt a certain California flammability standard as a Federal flammability standard to protect against the risk of upholstered furniture flammability, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2647

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Safer Occupancy Furniture Flammability Act” or the “SOFFA Act”.

SEC. 2. ADOPTION OF CALIFORNIA FLAMMABILITY STANDARD AS A FEDERAL STANDARD.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term “bedding product” means—

(A) an item that is used for sleeping or sleep-related purposes; or

(B) any component or accessory with respect to an item described in subparagraph (A), without regard to whether the component or accessory, as applicable, is used—

(i) alone; or

(ii) along with, or contained within, that item;

(2) the term “California standard” means the standard set forth by the Bureau of Electronic and Appliance Repair, Home Furnishings and Thermal Insulation of the Department of Consumer Affairs of the State of California in Technical Bulletin 117-2013, entitled “Requirements, Test Procedure and Apparatus for Testing the Smolder Resistance of Materials Used in Upholstered Furniture”, originally published June 2013, as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act;

(3) the terms “foundation” and “mattress” have the meanings given those terms in section 1633.2 of title 16, Code of Federal Regulations, as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act; and

(4) the term “upholstered furniture”—

(A) means an article of seating furniture that—

(i) is intended for indoor use;

(ii) is movable or stationary;

(iii) is constructed with an upholstered seat, back, or arm;

(iv) is—

(I) made or sold with a cushion or pillow, without regard to whether that cushion or pillow, as applicable, is attached or detached with respect to the article of furniture; or

(II) stuffed or filled, or able to be stuffed or filled, in whole or in part, with any material, including a substance or material that is hidden or concealed by fabric or another cov-

ering, including a cushion or pillow belonging to, or forming a part of, the article of furniture; and

(v) together with the structural units of the article of furniture, any filling material, and the container and covering with respect to those structural units and that filling material, can be used as a support for the body of an individual, or the limbs and feet of an individual, when the individual sits in an upright or reclining position;

(B) includes an article of furniture that is intended for use by a child; and

(C) does not include—

(i) a mattress;

(ii) a foundation;

(iii) any bedding product; or

(iv) furniture that is used exclusively for the purpose of physical fitness and exercise.

(b) ADOPTION OF STANDARD.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date that is 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and except as provided in paragraph (2), the California standard shall be considered to be a flammability standard promulgated by the Consumer Product Safety Commission under section 4 of the Flammable Fabrics Act (15 U.S.C. 1193).

(2) TESTING AND CERTIFICATION.—A fabric, related material, or product to which the California standard applies as a result of paragraph (1) shall not be subject to section 14(a) of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2063(a)) with respect to that standard.

(3) CERTIFICATION LABEL.—Each manufacturer of a product that is subject to the California standard as a result of paragraph (1) shall include the statement “Complies with U.S. CPSC requirements for upholstered furniture flammability” on a permanent label located on the product, which shall be considered to be a certification that the product complies with that standard.

(c) PREEMPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 16 of the Flammable Fabrics Act (15 U.S.C. 1203) and section 231 of the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008 (15 U.S.C. 2051 note), and except as provided in subparagraphs (B) and (C) of paragraph (2), no State or any political subdivision of a State may establish or continue in effect any provision of a flammability law, regulation, code, standard, or requirement that is designed to protect against the risk of occurrence of fire, or to slow or prevent the spread of fire, with respect to upholstered furniture.

(2) PRESERVATION OF CERTAIN STATE LAW.—Nothing in this Act or the Flammable Fabrics Act (15 U.S.C. 1191 et seq.) may be construed to preempt or otherwise affect—

(A) any State or local law, regulation, code, standard, or requirement that—

(i) concerns health risks associated with upholstered furniture; and

(ii) is not designed to protect against the risk of occurrence of fire, or to slow or prevent the spread of fire, with respect to upholstered furniture;

(B) sections 1374 through 1374.3 of title 4, California Code of Regulations (except for subsections (b) and (c) of section 1374 of that title), as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act; or

(C) the California standard.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA) each will control 20 minutes.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their re-

marks and include extraneous material on H.R. 2647.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2647, the Safer Occupancy Furniture Flammability Act, also known as SOFFA.

This bipartisan legislation, which I have cosponsored, was introduced by Representatives DORIS MATSUI and MORGAN GRIFFITH. It advanced out of the Committee on Energy and Commerce by voice vote.

This bill adopts California’s upholstered furniture flammability standard as the Federal standard. This new standard will ensure all Americans are protected from the rise of upholstered furniture fires and will eliminate unnecessary consumer exposure to flame-retardant chemicals. These toxic chemicals are associated with adverse health effects, including hormonal disruption, reduced fertility, and even cancer.

For too long, upholstered furniture has been laden with flame-retardant chemicals and has been a significant source of human exposure to those toxic chemicals. Flame retardants are known to migrate out of the furniture and into household dust and persist in the indoor environment.

Since the chemicals also accumulate in our bodies over time, babies and children, whose bodies and brains are still developing and who spend a lot of time on the floor, are especially vulnerable to toxic effects.

Firefighters have long expressed concern that they face additional risks due to their unique exposure by the combustion of flame-retardant chemicals that occurs when they are battling fires.

Flame-retardant chemicals in furniture are all risk and no reward. Testing by the Consumer Product Safety Commission has shown flame retardants added to furniture provide no meaningful fire safety benefit and make no difference in how much time you have to escape in the event of a fire.

With this legislation, consumers will no longer have to second-guess whether or not the new sofa that they are purchasing meets stringent flammability standards. Manufacturers will be required to include a statement on a permanent label regarding the product’s compliance with this new standard.

Mr. Speaker, I call on my colleagues to support this important legislation for public health and safety, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2647, the Safer Occupancy Furniture Flammability Act, or SOFFA.

SOFFA adopts a national Federal standard for upholstered furniture.